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Spearhead

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THORPE'S CLOWNS HOLD BALANCE OF POWER



Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Tweedledee takes over

Since our last publication an election has come and gone. Tweedledum has vacated the saddle and Tweedledee is back in the saddle. It seems to matter not that Tweedledee was in the saddle only a few short years back and made as big a mess of the nation's affairs (well, at least nearly) as Tweedledum. Memories are short, and voters in their millions obviously think that Tweedledee is going to produce something new.

The reader will by now have gleaned that we are talking about the Tory and Labour parties which have just swopped seats in Parliament, but of course we must not forget the size of the Liberal Party vote in this recent election. It was very considerable despite the small number of seats in the House of Commons that the electoral system gives to the Liberals.

Much was made by Mr. Thorpe of this

latter anomaly, and in any normal circumstances one could sympathise with him. Under a system of proportional representation, which if not conducive to good government can at least be claimed without humbug as democratic, the Liberals would have a number of seats which accurately reflected their percentage of the total vote. Under the British system, which counts only the votes gained by the strongest party in each constituency, the Liberals are left where they were before — with a very few seats.

If Mr. Thorpe, however, thinks that he is going to get this system changed he can quickly forget it. The system that we have is retained for a purpose much more important to those who truly control the country than the need to be 'fair' to the Liberals. It is the hidden apparatus of what is in effect a one-party state.

The 'one party' does not of course contest elections — it doesn't need to. It simply manipulates each of the main contending parties by its own well developed form of remote control. The control is that of money and press (two things which are in the last resort the same). The 'one party' is the international financial establishment.

For its purposes two parties are much better than one, and three — provided the control is adequate — are better than two. If there was one party serving the establishment the inevitable unpopularity of its policies would drive the people into revolt and it would be only a matter of time before it was overthrown. With a second party equally controlled that revolt is able to find a channel conveniently made for it which absorbs most of its steam. If the second party makes a few noises which to the

unthinking majority sound different from those of the first party, so much the better — the illusion of a 'choice' is maintained. The second party may indeed heighten the illusion by attacking many of the things that the people dislike in the first party, not letting the people know that once in power it will leave these things in their essence untouched.

We see this process in operation in present day political debate. Labour, by roaring its abuse against a few property speculators, knows that it is attacking an enemy identified with its opponents which most people detest. In power it may indeed take a few measures against those property speculators, or it may not. But in the meantime much bigger financial fish continue to have the freedom of the pond — and not only freedom of the pond but effective ownership of it. These are never challenged even by the most ardently leftward of governments. They are the crooks who operate the whole money system by which control over nations is enforced. They are the party that really rules.

Of course, after so many see-saws between the first and second parties it is always possible that the public may start to see through the game and turn its back on both of them. This is where a third party comes in. The third party may have its little manifesto too — full of pretty phrases and proposals that give it its own distinctiveness of style. But underneath it too is thoroughly committed in all vital matters to policies which ensure the maintenance of the old masters in power. To be this third party has been the role of the Liberals in this election — the shock-absorber of the people's political disgust.

The nature of the electoral system ensures for the moment the dominance of these three finance-controlled parties and that is why it exists. That is why for three-quarters of a century or more, through one election after another, the people of this country have not got a government that truly represents them and why our national fortunes have not ceased to decline.

The system can be broken — but it will require two essential conditions for this to come about. The first is that a party seeking to break it does not lose its will to do so because of the long and hard nature of the struggle, that it is prepared to labour for many years using each little piece of new ground won as the springboard for a further advance — until it is big enough and powerful enough to have a substantial influence on public opinion and from that position rip the whole mask off the old three-party finance racket.

The second condition is the increasing breakdown of the old system itself — by virtue of the very foundations of lies and fraud which sustain it crumbling as they are bound to do in the course of time, and by virtue of the eventual collapse of the

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economic foundations of the system, which is equally inevitable as they are in violation of all natural economic laws and lumber the community with a burden of financial debt which simply cannot be repaid.

The moment of salvation comes when there is a marriage of these two forces: the force of final collapse in the system and the force of renewal from outside. That moment is not far away. In the meantime we can dismiss the recent 'change' of government in Britain as the irrelevancy that it undoubtedly is.

Minority power

Not everything is irrelevant about the result of the recent election, however. The lack of a working majority for the new Government gives enormous leverage to minorities in the House. In some cases this is likely to have had effects for the nation, in others not.

The power of the Liberal element is certainly going to be baneful in respect of the Common Market. Mr. Thorpe has announced that the Liberals will bring the Government down if it tries to get out — something which there was no assurance that it would do anyway but which was just possible. It is now fairly certain that the Government will go to Europe and produce a formula for 'renegotiation' of the terms which will enable them to keep us in the Market while being able to say at the same time that they have not gone back on any electoral pledge. Such a double-cross was always on the cards; it is just that bit more likely now because of Liberal pressure.

The Scottish and Welsh Nationalist minorities are likely to do harm of a different sort. History records that it was the Irish Nationalist element in Westminster in the last years of the previous century and the early years of this one which, by holding the balance of power, was able to coerce the governments of those times into producing the Home Rule bills that eventually produced the first break-up of the United Kingdom. There are powers at work in the world (and by no means all of them Celtic ones) which would love to see Scotland and Wales go the same way as the South of Ireland. They now have a tremendous opportunity to advance their cause.

The Scots and Welsh separatist lobby in the House is further strengthened by the fact that the Liberals, in order to filch their votes, have committed themselves to taking steps in the way of separatism for Scotland and Wales, if not as far as those of the Nationalists. We can expect big concessions to be made towards these disrupters of the Kingdom. After all, what are the next 500 years of British history in importance compared with that of saving the skin of a Socialist government?

The presence of a strong Ulster Loyalist

lobby in the House may, on the other hand, be a good feature and may act as a brake on the sell-out of British interests. It is rather ironic that the Tories, having traditionally relied on the Ulster Unionist vote in Parliament, have now through their own mismanagement of the Ulster situation and by their sell-out of the Loyalist population produced a Unionist lobby which flatly refuses to give them its support. Without this lobby holding a part of the balance of power it is almost certain that the new Government would be hell bent on making further moves towards ditching the Loyalists in a United Ireland.

Pernicious influence

Among the elements holding the balance of power, the Liberals certainly represent the most pernicious influence of all. A motley collection of clowns, adventurers, and extreme left-wing militants, they represent, if anything, the most anti-British lobby in the House — dedicated to the fullest integration in Europe, hotly opposed to any form of immigration control, committed to the help of Britain's enemies all around the world as well as the ditching of her friends.

Jeremy Thorpe has gone to great pains in the recent election to portray his party as a force for 'moderation' but in fact it contains within its ranks some of the most way-out leftists of any party on the spectrum. Recently there was a move in the party to purge it of these extremists but this failed for the very down to earth reason that they formed the backbone of Liberal Party activists in many of the constituencies. To have got rid of them would have been to have robbed the party of its hard core of workers! Behind any facade of 'moderation' that the leadership tries to project these people largely call the tune.

Thorpe, it will be remembered, made his little contribution to the Rhodesian debate of 8 or 9 years ago by advocating that we should bomb that country into submission to his and his party's principle of multi-racialism. His Liberal crony, Mark Bonham-Carter, is in the meantime perhaps the most notorious of the high priests of the multi-racial gospel here in Britain.

Lever of power

The Press has given a lot of publicity to the 'left-wingers' whom Harold Wilson has brought into the Cabinet of the new Labour Government — people like Anthony Wedgewood Benn, Michael Foot and Peter Shore. But these are men of straw compared to other Cabinet appointees such as James Callaghan (whose background is discussed in this issue's 'Trouble-shooting' feature) and Harold Lever, who has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Chancellorship of the Duchy of

Lancaster, with its remuneration of only £9,500 per year, may not seem to many people a terribly important appointment — but in fact it is one of the key positions of power. The holder of the office has the responsibility for overseeing Governmental work conducted from Downing Street, where the Cabinet meetings are held.

This will mean that Mr. Lever will not only be always at Mr. Wilson's elbow as "an advisor" and as a controller of the support staff at Downing Street, but he will also have a close intelligence into the work of all the other Ministries. Already it has been revealed that Mr. Lever will be holding a particularly close watching brief over the work of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, ex-Communist Party member Mr. Denis Healey.

All in all, it would appear that Mr. Lever's function in relation to Mr. Wilson is directly comparable to Henry Kissinger's role in relation to U.S. President Richard Nixon. Both Lever and Kissinger were promoted into public life through their high level involvement with the international banking fraternity.

Their task is the same as that explained by international financier Bernard Baruch in 1945 when he was asked why he had made a visit to London on the occasion of an international peace conference: "To hold the big stick over the big boys."

Two years ago Mr. Lever wrote an article for *The Observer* in which he argued that the only way to sort out the World's economic chaos was for a new international world bank to be formed, controlled by the bosses of the main international banking houses, which would have the power to print and issue "paper gold", on which all of the nations of the world would have to base their currencies . . . an arrangement which is nothing other than a world-wide projection of the Federal Reserve Board set-up of the United States, which is the most gigantic swindle ever perpetrated in the history of man.

In the same way that the scheduled monetary union of the Common Market nations is the last step prior to the establishment of a European super state, the international "paper gold" scheme supported by Mr. Lever heralds the implementation of the ultimate ambition of the international banking coterie — a World Government regulated by the High Priests of Usury.

Labour supporters might like to know that while Mr. Lever is not one of the High Priests, he is also not one of their poor relations. His own personal fortune has been estimated at not less than £20 million, and his lovely lady wife, who comes from the Lebanon, is worth at least five times that amount. Their London home is in the most expensive part of town — Belgravia — and is crammed with the choicest antiques and *objets d'art* to be seen outside the Victoria and Albert museum.

THERE is general agreement that the public intended to express disillusionment with party politics at the election by so many voting Liberal who would otherwise have voted either Conservative or Labour.

The Tories assumed power in 1970 with great élan. Here were the experts who would soon put things right, and reduce prices 'at a stroke'. But in the event they created the most dangerous tide of inflation ever to hit our country, in their attempt to activate the economy to increase employment — laudable in itself if done the right way.

The method adopted was to encourage bank creation of credit at unprecedented rates of increase and at unprecedented rates of interest, not for the stimulation of industry (for industry could not pay the high interest rates) but for property and land speculation, thus forcing up prices of land and houses, and raising Building Society mortgage rates beyond the reach of thousands of young people anxious to buy their own homes. Building Society charges were not increased — their costs of administration were only 1.20 per cent. The trouble was the exorbitant charges for bank loans, reflecting back on deposit interest rates, cutting the ground from under the Building Societies.

A further effect of high interest rates was the policy of the banks in foreign investment — properties in the E.E.C. yielding quick returns instead of ploughing back capital into British industry. By these means the City has enjoyed unheard of prosperity as inflation stoked up, and while British industry and house building languished.

A distinguished economist has said that the deliberate planning of inflation is tantamount to the plundering of the savings of the poor, and therefore a criminal offence. The vast increase in bank deposits, produced by private companies, could have no other effect than inflation when used otherwise than for industrial investment, or the production of goods. And high interest rates must increase all prices.

THE SCANDAL OF HIGH INTEREST CHARGES FOR INTERNAL LOANS

If foreign countries must be induced to invest in sterling a special rate could surely be provided without that high rate being imposed on the British nation, thus artificially inflating all costs — of farming costs, of building costs, of rates and of taxes — of everything there is. And yet that which is borrowed from the banks is credit, not money which has been deposited with them. For every pound placed in a bank twelve pounds can be lent, and that is where all the new money comes from, excepting for the small quantity of notes printed by the State and put into circulation at the annual cost of interest to the taxpayer, for all money in circulation is regarded as national debt.

The total amount of money in circulation is about £33,000m, hence the cost to the nation of borrowing all this is fantastic, and must go into prices. As the nation develops and increases in real wealth, so the debt and charges rise, and prices must rise, but these facts are never mentioned in public discussion. By common consent inflation is attributed to wage demands and world prices, and high interest rates are blamed on world rates. We see no reason why we should commit suicide because others wish to do so. If we have lost our sovereign right to run our economy as we wish in this matter then we have been betrayed. It is well known that a rate as high as 10 per cent will destroy the value of currency in a short time and fan the flames of revolution. Yet we increase the rate to 12½ per cent (meaning 15 per cent or more to most borrowers) and we are expected to accept this as a fact of life. This will increase the rate of inflation to 15 per cent or more. No wonder the workers demanded more money. The attempt to peg the rise of wages under the Counter-Inflationary policy was an attempt to control the rising tide

A.M. WADE

One lesson from the General Election

which, if not mastered, will result in a Weimar Republic situation.

We say therefore that the rising storm was the direct result of the above inept policy. Blame was attributed to the miners and the election was called on the plea of asking the country who should run it. It was said that many other classes of workers had accepted the discipline of the counter-inflationary legislation and were satisfied. This was not true. Dustmen, postmen, ambulance drivers, nurses and others in the public service have been denied their reasonable demands and driven to accept what they could get. The miners were in a different position.

THE LESSON TO BE LEARNED

The monetary policy adopted by the Conservative Government was irresponsible in that it created inflation of unprecedented proportions, thus robbing the lower sections of the community, starving industrial investment, undermining the housebuilding industry, and hamstringing the Building Societies. The hyper interest rates in themselves propagate inflation and restrict growth, thereby creating unemployment with all its adverse influence on public relations. World prices and practices must have their effect on our economy, but we can determine our own internal policies in the public interest if we wish, if our priorities are right.

Money is now a form of managed currency and has been so since 1931. During the nineteen years which followed, the bank rate stood at 2 per cent. With money borrowed at say 3 per cent municipal houses can be built at low cost and let at very low economic rents. But higher interest rates put the cost of houses out of reach, so that in a potentially wealthy community, with ample resources of men and materials, houses, hospitals and prisons, etc. cannot be built because of the cost of money. Yet banks have issued millions and millions of new credit every year, legally of course.

So serious has the position become that economists and politicians now believe that there is no means of solving the problem of inflation. The best advice given is to steer a course between high inflation and high unemployment. This will be achieved by reducing the money supply by taxation and (believe it or not) maintaining a high rate of interest. One argument for this is that it offsets the effect of inflation. Could anything be more anti-social?

We do not accept this policy of defeat. Money is a creation of man, not of nature, hence we can make it perform the function we desire if we aim at what is physically possible. We would not presume to doubt the truth of what has been said by the experts if we continue under the present rules. Experience proves the truth of the assertion, and there is therefore no hope of a just solution as seen from the point of view of the unemployed and those suffering under inflation. These are facts of life, and to the victims, an unacceptable face of Capitalism.

We challenge the premise on which the present system rests, as instituted in 1694, when the Bank of England was founded. Let us hear the opinion of Lord Balogh, written in 1958:

"The Western World is at the threshold of ability to banish want if only its productive capacity is used fully and for socially most urgent purposes."

(Article, "International Economics", in the book *The New Outline of Modern Knowledge*, p.520).

If Lord Balogh's assessment of the physical possibilities of the modern State is correct (and monetary reformers would agree with him) then we could now expect a positive move towards a more just distribution of wealth in our own country, and in the world at large. That we have failed miserably in the past is ascribed by monetary reformers to the falsity of the present financial system wherein all money exists as debt to the banking system. We assert that all money should be created by the State, and lent or spent into circulation, without payment of a levy to the banking system.

Money, being a standard of value (the unit being the pound) it should be the responsibility of the Government to maintain that value constant in terms of the cost of living. The complete failure of the authorities to conform to this requirement, shows up the inherent faults in the system of which we complain. The fall in the value of the pound, which has caused the very rise in prices of which we complain, is the direct result. Under Conservative rule, where supreme wisdom in monetary matters is supposed to reside, we have been reduced to about the lowest level in the E.E.C. This system has been in operation for nearly three hundred years and has finally brought us to this humiliating position.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON BANKING, CREDIT AND CURRENCY NEEDED

We suggest that the time is now opportune for a searching enquiry into the monetary system by a Royal Commission manned by those whose personal interests are not allied to banking or City affairs. Unless the enquiry considers the original premises on which the system was based, which have proved so highly profitable to the banks, but so disastrous to the nation, no useful purpose will be served.

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JOHN TYNDALL

Nemesis for Edward Heath

SOME of the soft-hearted (and soft-minded!) are now no doubt feeling sorry for Edward Heath. He staked his all on obtaining a mandate from the British people for his Government's policies in a snap General Election and he lost. He is now out of office, a sadly disappointed man.

If Heath is hoping for, and getting, sympathy, however, he can expect none from this quarter. We have had no time whatever for him ever since he first rose to prominence in the political firmament. We recognised him then for what he was, a man who owed his advancement to no special qualities of mind or character but simply to his dedicated commitment to the cause of the international bankers, of which he was himself a protegee. He always has belonged to that most repulsive and dangerous species of political animal, the left-of-centre Tory with City connections and a personal ambition that knows no limits. It is amazing that this fact has impressed itself so little on the loyalists of his party that they are even now prepared to go to the most absurd lengths to make apologies for him. For years his totally unattractive exterior has had to be explained to the public as something concealing great inner virtues. Behind the waxwork expression and insufferably supercilious voice, we have been told again and again, there reside sterling qualities of integrity and patriotism. The facts are precisely the opposite. Heath has always despised everything that the word 'patriotism' symbolises and has worked without stint right from his political youth to undermine all patriotic institutions and values in order to erect out of their ruins the one-world bankers' state to which his career is devoted. As for integrity, Heath's claim to this virtue was put to the test in the election of 1970 and the performance that followed. Just about every pledge of any importance that he made in that election was subsequently betrayed, and the most notable of all these was the pledge that he would not take Britain into Europe without the "full-hearted" consent of parliament and people. The British people were 'conned' in that election right down the line — on Europe, on immigration, on prices and on incomes policy. Integrity be damned!

CATASTROPHIC FAILURE

After getting into power by promising the electorate precisely the opposite of what they were eventually to get, Heath had 3½ years to prove his mettle. They turned out to be 3½ years of catastrophic failure in all departments. It is difficult to recall any Prime Minister who led Britain to such a series of disasters in such a short time. Yet probably the significance of these disasters was lost on dear Edward Heath as he strutted airily about the new stage of his united Europe, exchanging gestures of mutual admiration with his fellow internationalists in Brussels and Strasbourg, while stopping briefly to pick up a £35,000 reward from a German financier for services rendered to the 'good cause'.

The final months of the Heath Government were ones of escalating farce, in which the crescendo of his speeches against inflation rose in almost identical tempo to the rise of inflation itself.

As prices rocketed the more loudly did our revered Prime Minister tell us that we must stop prices rocketing. The whole thing exploded eventually, as it was bound to do, into an industrial war in which the Government, and in a broader sense the whole Tory Party, by their incredible clumsiness drove millions of workers into the arms of the very



HEATH: NATIONAL DISASTER

people to whom they were most passionately opposed — the union leaders of the extreme left, who, as ever, were well ready to turn to their own advantage a crisis brought about by the sheer incompetence of their opponents.

Yet in all this did Mr. Heath show the slightest glimmer of an acknowledgement of personal failure? Quite the contrary, everybody was to blame except him and his Government. Arab oil shieks, miners, railwaymen, Her Majesty's Opposition — all were condemned for the state of the country, and in a final orgy of self-righteousness Heath declared that he would go to the country in a General Election, 17 months before time, on the irrelevant and thoroughly phony issue "Who governs Britain?"

INTENTIONS OBVIOUS

Heath's intentions in this election were obvious from the start. In any election in which the Government was judged on its general record it was bound to be booted out of office and its leaders into permanent political oblivion. Our ex-Prime Minister calculated, however, that just momentarily his own unpopularity might be less than that of the union militants with which he was in confrontation. By a cleverly slanted campaign, which pandered to the very mindless middle class prejudices on which Tory survival is habitually

based, all the numerous issues on which Government failure was apparent could be conveniently shunted to the sidelines and the inflated issue of Government versus Union militants could be made the focus of attention. Very clever! And it nearly came off.

But not quite. Even the predominantly Tory press, which struck beautifully into harmony at the first stroke of the Maestro's baton, could not sufficiently sidetrack the electorate from the real issues at stake. The electorate judged Heath in the only way that he should have been judged — on his performance as a whole.

And they threw him out.

DON'T FEEL SORRY

No, we should not feel sorry for Mr. Heath for what has gone before. But neither should we feel sorry for him for what is probably to come. In the times in which we live to win an election by deceit and then subsequently to lead one's countrymen to the abyss is no automatic passport to disgrace. Far from it. It can indeed be quite the reverse — a stepping stone to the greatest of riches and the most esteemed honours. Heath has, after all, served admirably the powers that he has always been in politics to serve. He has indeed done them proud. He has driven a number of very significant nails into the coffin of British nationhood. He has at the same time played no small part in the strengthening of the edifice of the future world order to which his banker patrons aspire, and towards which the present European order is but a stepping stone. For such services Edward Heath will not on any account be left out in the cold. A seat at the banqueting table of the future world masters is assuredly reserved for him — so long, of course, as he always understands that it will not be near the top.

That is unless some dramatic political change comes over this country in the coming years and true national sanity returns in the form of a government dedicated to real British interests. In such an event Edward Heath may find it expedient to settle abroad with the greatest possible haste — perhaps in one of the marble palaces of the Euro-elite — rather than condemn himself to living amid a British populace fully awakened as to the full results which his political career has brought to their country.

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CHRISTIAN-MARXIST DIALOGUES: CHRISTIANS OUTWITTED

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"I BELIEVE that if we recognise the possibility of Marxism moving perhaps only a little, while Christianity moves perhaps a lot, dialogue, understanding and co-operation will be very greatly advanced. So will Socialism, Marxism and human decency."

But not, it would seem, Christianity. But it would be churlish to criticise such a remarkably honest admission of the aims of Communists in taking part in Christian-Marxist dialogues. It was written by Jack Dunman, the Communist Party of Great Britain's leading expert in "ecumenical relations".

Dunman took part in dialogues arranged jointly by the editorial board of the journal *Marxism Today* and the British Council of Churches back in 1967. Over a dozen essays by various hands appeared in *Marxism Today* before the meetings took place in Stepney, London. The essays were published in book form in 1968 under the title *Dialogue of Christianity and Marxism* and were edited by James Klugmann.

Many have often wondered at the strange spectacle of Christians nad Marxists, circling each other like hypnotised boxers, with gloves raised yet never striking a blow. What is it that brings them together in such earnest discussion?

To discuss, rather than to argue, there must be some basis of agreement, however slight. Theologically, there cannot be any agreement: one believes in God and the other doesn't and that is a flat contradiction. Canon Adam Fox, author of a delightful book on Plato, comments in his contribution to the dialogue on "the fundamental difference between the two ideologies; Marxism, if I understand it rightly, is only concerned with this world, whereas Christianity is and always has been an other-worldly religion. The attempts made by some of those who profess it to get rid of 'heaven', as it is called, can only succeed in getting rid of Christianity..."

But Canon Fox admits that he is "a very old-fashioned clergyman" and the sprightly young modernists have got rid of his theological difficulties by getting rid of theology. In its place they have enthroned sociology as the Queen of the Sciences. Under her benign guidance they now discover God in personal relationships. (One can almost hear the patronising applause of the Marxists: "After two thousand years they're

beginning to see things our way!")

From his new standpoint the Christian is now able to view the atheism of the Marxist much more sympathetically. There is no longer a flat contradiction but a reaching out in mutual understanding... Indeed Jack Dunman is able to quote a Spanish bishop who says of Marxist atheism: "It believes in the need for and adequacy of material reality, while religion and idealism thrust man beyond its confines, alienate him and hamper his liberation. This atheism, therefore, is not a denial but an expression of humanism... denial of the transcendental as far as Marxists are concerned is not a fault but a virtue since it enables man to rediscover himself."

There now, that's a Spanish bishop for you! And what you are meant to see is that once the Christian gets rid of religion, he will be free to work with the Marxist for the "liberation" of mankind. He will be very willing to defer to the Marxist on the question of just **how** mankind is to be liberated. The Marxist, after all, is a specialist in that field! So it's not at all surprising to find in the BCC's interim report on the 1967 dialogues that one of the main themes of discussion was: "the agonising problem of how far violence is to be tolerated, **may indeed be necessary**, to bring about the social revolution, **on the necessity for which all were agreed.**" (The emphasis is supplied - Ed.).

MARXISTS ARE RIGHT

In Christian-Marxist dialogues the Christian is always the loser. As Dunman says, the Marxist moves "only a little" while the Christian moves "a lot". The Christian is at a disadvantage with the very first step he takes. "The only proper and possible subject of the dialogue is man" says the Rev. Paul Oestreicher. The remark is quoted with approval by James Klugmann, editor of *Marxism Today*! But what about God? Has He got to be tucked out of the way before the dialogue even begins? "It is therefore my contention," says Mr. Oestreicher, "that the Marxist analysis of religion (mainly Christian) based on observed history is, broadly speaking, right." The Christian is always the loser.

"Traditionally, Christians have...

spoken of the Kingdom of God. Marxists more simply, have spoken of Communism. When one day, they are seen to be very nearly the same thing, the dialogue will have reached its proper conclusion." Mr. Oestreicher once again. If that is a little too mystical for you Professor Roger Garaudy, the French Marxist philosopher, will bring it down to earth. Garaudy, who has criticised Christian beliefs about Jesus as "irrational" and "sub-human", regards Christianity as a political allegory. Strip away the supernatural trimmings and you reveal a first century revolutionary politics. (This is, of course, the classic Marxist position based on the atheism of Ludwig Feuerbach). In a recent lecture sponsored by the World Council of Churches Garaudy said that Marxism would rescue Christianity from the "ghettoes of heaven" into which it had retreated and would revive its "revolutionary hope".

In 1967 - the same year as the BCC dialogues in London - a much more important Christian-Marxist dialogue was held in Marienbad. Professor Garaudy was one of the leading speakers and at one of the sessions he said: "The destruction of capitalism and the construction of socialism does not in itself solve everything, but this is the starting point for the realisation of creative man."

The Austrian Communist Leopold Gruenwald, commenting on Marienbad, said: "The dialogue with the Christians is not a tactic for us but rather a genuine concern that comes from our realisation that millions of faithful Christians will be our brothers and fellow-travellers in the struggle for socialism..."

ANTI-WESTERN CHRISTIAN FELLOW TRAVELLERS

Christians who take part in dialogues are already convinced of the iniquity of capitalism and are ready to join with Communists in overthrowing western society. Some of them are prepared to use violent means to do so. It is noticeable that they are usually converts to the *Honest to God* school of theology as well. Hence there is no real encounter of dissimilar minds since there is no real disagreement. The "Christian" is already where the Marxist wants him before the "dialogue" begins. It merely remains for the "Christian" to put up a show of resistance while the Marxist allows himself some strictly experimental twinges of transcendentalism.

Two articles on Christian-Marxist dialogue in a recent issue of the journal of the Centre for the Study of Religion and Communism (Vol. I, No. 6, 1973) are fairly realistic about the Communists' self-interest. One of them studies the new interest shown by the Soviet authorities "in Christianity outside the Soviet Union as a possible source of support for the international communist movement." The writer

quotes I. R. Grigulevich, a leading Soviet writer on Christianity in South America. Although Grigulevich's attitude towards religion "is one of extreme hostility" nevertheless he "welcomes as potential comrades those people within the church who stand on the side of the oppressed and against the oppressors. In particular, Grigulevich has in mind the radical elements . . . and spokesmen such as Helder Camara and Camillo Torres."

Perhaps there is another leading Soviet authority who specialises on Christianity in England who, although hostile to religion, nevertheless, welcomes as potential comrades . . . If there is, the writer does not mention him.

The writer of the other article tells us what we should have learned long ago: that in Eastern European dialogues "behind all the fine phrases calling for co-operation, the Party dictates what will be done and those who co-operate have to obey without answering back." The article ends: "In non-communist areas of the world the dialogue continues, but those taking part would do well to remember the situation in Eastern Europe."

But they know perfectly well what the situation is, not only in Eastern Europe but also in Soviet Russia. Are not our Anglican, Catholic, Methodist and Baptist clerics for-

ever trotting eastwards arranging ecumenical get-togethers with their opposite numbers? They know the situation and they never forget it. But does the writer suppose that it will moderate their enthusiasm for Communists? What a curious idea! Are we to suppose that these clergymen are the innocent victims of Communist deception and that if only they were better informed about what goes on in Communist countries they would recant?

FELLOW TRAVELLERS NOT NAIVE

The same defence is customary for the Left-wing intellectuals of the 1930s. If only they had known about the labour camps, the purges, the liquidation of millions, the Red Terror, they would never have believed in the God that Failed. So the myth invites our commiserations. But in an article in the December 1973 issue of *Encounter*, George Watson, lecturer in English at Cambridge, demolishes the myth once and for all. He shows that people like Shaw, the Webbs, Auden, Cecil Day Lewis, Spender, Gide and all the others were not the innocent believers in an ideal Communist society that their apologists would have us believe. The facts were available then, as they are now, and they knew them. "Did intellectuals advocate

violence?" asks Watson. "The answer again is plainly yes. They did not merely excuse it when it happened, they clamoured that it should." And Watson ends his article:

"The literary evidence does not bear out the myth of innocence and deception. It plainly suggests that poets and novelists in that age were attracted to the most violent system on earth because it was just that. The Soviet dictatorship looked to them like a highly disciplined system that could, and should, conquer the world: the God that failed was a savage God. Between 1933 and 1939 many (and perhaps most) British intellectuals under the age of fifty, and a good many in other Western lands, knowingly supported the greatest act of mass-murder in human history." (Emphasis supplied - Ed.)

Watson's reference here is to the number of deaths in the USSR under Stalin's reign of terror: it is estimated by Robert Conquest (*The Great Terror*: 1968) to be between twenty and thirty millions.

It is quite unnecessary to wait for some future historian to tear aside the screens of pretended innocence from Christians who collaborate with Communists in so-called dialogues. With bombs exploding in Northern Ireland and in London they can hardly claim, when they advocate revolution (see the quotation from BCC report above) that they don't know what revolution entails.

CLIVE LUCAS

IMMIGRATION: THE INHERENT DANGERS

AS THE coloured population of London, the towns of the Midlands and the textile towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire grows at alarming rates I implore the native populations to examine the history of Liverpool since the Second World War.

At the close of the war Liverpool had a small negro population which was boosted during the late forties and through the fifties by West Indian Immigrants. Owing to the comparative poverty of the Merseyside region however, the influx never matched that of the 'boom' regions of the Midlands and South-East, especially during the years of the largest influx, i.e. the late fifties and early sixties, Liverpool escaped relatively lightly.

As the resentment of peoples in the more inundated areas grew and began to be reflected in terms of election results as with Peter Griffiths in Smethwick, the legions of liberal do-gooders held up Liverpool for all to see as the "City of Successful Racial Integration". However during the late sixties the inhabitants of Liverpool became painfully aware of a new menace to their society, that

of the embittered half-caste offspring. Uneasy with the West Indians and alien to the indigenous population, their resentment exploded in an orgy of violent crime. Usually their victims were chosen for racial reasons, i.e. they were white.

Shocked by this threat to their "Liberal Utopia" the Establishment sought to appease this vociferous minority by attempting to re-house the entire coloured population regardless of their positions on the Council Housing List. The result is now well known. The simmering discontent of the white population in a city with appalling housing problems erupted in a fortnight of bitter race riots, which have continued sporadically ever since.

The terrible conclusion that must be drawn from these events is that if this can happen in Liverpool with a coloured population of 5 to 6 per cent what will London be like in ten years, considering that London's second generation coloureds are fed a diet of violent Black Power propaganda?

Still the insanity continues. The liberals, from the safety of suburbia, en-

courage racial mixing. Their perverse brain-child, the Race Relations Board, attempts to steamroller the opposition of ordinary men and women through the vehicle of vague academic nonsense, swallowing up more and more public money and creating more and more public misery. The sole achievement of this distasteful body will have been to create an entire race, devoid of ethnic security, devoid of any cultural background to enrich their society and with no country to call their own.

The National Front, for suggesting the only sensible and humane solution to the race problem, viz. repatriation, is labelled nazi and/or fascist, mainly by white do-gooders who in reality are indifferent to coloured peoples and are only motivated by a hatred of their own race and culture. Unless sense prevails I firmly believe that Enoch Powell's 'Rivers of Blood' speech, far from being a wild exaggeration will go down in history as one of the great understatements of the Twentieth Century.

Pray God the British wake up!

Red strategy now and in the future

From WORLD SURVEY by Harvey Ward, head of combined news service, Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation.

WHILE the conference in Geneva grinds on in search of a peaceful formula for the Middle-East, it is doubtful whether the ordinary man in the street in Egypt realises that Egypt is now in debt to the tune of six thousand million American dollars to the Russians.

This is what Egypt owes Russia mostly for war materials already supplied, according to Swiss intelligence reports from Arab countries.

The six thousand million dollars is equivalent to 80 per cent of the Egyptian gross national product, or the total value of all arable land of the country, or, again, six times the annual foreign trade surplus.

The Soviets now demand cash payment for further supplies but the Egyptians have rejected this demand, pointing out to the Russians that the Soviet Union is forced by political and strategical considerations to supply arms on credit in order not to lose the returns from previous investments.

One thing is certain and that is the Soviets will not allow the Arabs to hold them to ransom as they are doing to the Western countries. The Russians can afford to bide their time, emphasising in the meantime that Israel is being equipped with sophisticated weapons by the Americans and that the Arabs are in no position to refuse Russian arms and assistance, in the form of military experts who have arrived in Egypt in their thousands.

Having forced the Arabs, particularly the Egyptians, into a war with the Israelis, there is little the Arabs can do now but to comply with the wishes and whims of the Kremlin bosses. The Russians planned it this way years ago.

Another country going the same way as Egypt (in other words deeper into debt to another state) is Uganda. Russia intends to make Uganda its most important ally in East Africa. To do this Soviet officials have concluded an agreement with General Idi Amin for the supply of arms to the value of 500 million dollars (American).

The plan behind this massive loan, and loan it is (not a gift), is to create a Ugandan army under Soviet command, comprising 50 thousand men, 200 aircraft and a strong navy on Lake Victoria.

Recently the Russian freighter "Klim Voroshilov" unloaded 58 light tanks, 62

armoured troop carriers, seven helicopters and 750 cases of ammunition at Kenya's port of Mombasa. The cargo is destined for Uganda.

With increasing influence in Somalia (where they have supplied huge quantities of arms over the last 18 months), the Soviets will soon have two well armed states breathing down the necks of Kenya and Tanzania.

The arming of the Ugandans to this extent must be alarming the Tanzanians, who have already had several brushes with the Ugandans in the last two years.

It would not be difficult for the Russians to re-kindle the flames again. The reasons are not hard to find. Russia is envious of Chinese influence and progress in Tanzania and they want the strategic islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

Uganda has little choice but to go along with the Soviet plans because General Amin and his military government are broke, anyway, and to maintain power they need funds from abroad and more important, arms to hold on to their power by force.

POLITICAL INTRIGUE

In the case of Somalia, the Soviets already have their own men in the country commanding the army from behind the scenes and encouraging political intrigue between Somalia and Kenya and as well as supporting Somali claims to territory in Kenya and Ethiopia.

The Soviets want to cause trouble in Ethiopia and motivate its politics so as to get rid of American influence in that country.

And as far as Kenya is concerned, the motives are obvious. With the Kenyans under remote control the Russians will have free access to the strategic ports of Mombasa and Malindi.

In other words, they want control of the Indian Ocean and to do so the Russians must have ready access to ports from both land and sea.

The Russian naval presence in the Indian Ocean has increased during 1973 to a fleet of 26 warships.

The Soviets know only too well that more than 20 million tons of oil are transported by ships around the Cape each month and 90 per cent of this total is destined for ports in Europe.

Already the Western countries are feeling the effects of the cut backs in oil

production and supply by the Arab states. If the Russians decide to blockade the Cape route the result on industry and life in general in Europe will be chaotic to say the least.

If the Suez Canal is opened after agreement being reached at Geneva, then the Soviets will be able to send more warships into the Indian Ocean to expand their fleet and try for domination in this area.

America and Britain are well aware of these manoeuvres and President Richard Nixon ordered an attack carrier, four destroyers and a supply tanker to bolster American units already in the Indian Ocean.

What is happening now is a contest between the big powers to gain naval supremacy in the Indian Ocean which almost overnight has doubled in strategic importance because of the oil crisis, which will not be solved in months but years, and by 1980 the problem of shortages will still be with us.

There is talk, of course, that countries such as America and Australia will not fully co-operate with South Africa on the protection of the Cape route because of South Africa's internal policies.

Statements, usually made by well-known leftists, are appearing in the Press and also broadcast in these countries which indicate that South Africa would get more help from Western countries for land and sea protection against Communist aggression if South Africa changes her internal policies.

If this is carefully examined it will be seen that such demands and suggestions are being made by ardent socialists like the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Gough Whitlam, who has been accused by various Australian newspapers of trying to turn Australia into a Communist state.

So such arguments have little validity when their origin is examined.

South Africa's internal policies are her own business and cannot have any effect on the question of protecting the Cape sea route from being blockaded by Communist States intent upon bleeding the West to surrender.

IMPORTANCE OF COAL

Another factor to be considered is that coal has again become an important provider of energy and power.

Southern Africa has an abundance of coal and America has already signed a contract with South Africa to supply two million tons for a start.

Other countries will also want coal and it will have to be transported from South Africa in ships. In other words, the Cape route will retain its importance, in fact, even increase its strategical value to the West, not only as a passage for fuel but also Southern Africa has become a source of energy.

Undoubtedly the Russians, who are long term planners, are aware of all this and that is why the Indian Ocean is becoming so

important to the Kremlin strategists.

The Soviets have proved themselves masters at creating diversions. And just look how the West has been diverted from concentrating on the main thrust of the enemy by wars of attrition, subtle subversion, and the support of terrorist movements throughout the western world or wherever Communism does not rule supreme.

It is an indictment of the West that the people within the sphere of freedom and democracy, such as it is, tolerate such intrusion, and the antics of maniacs like the terrorists who killed over 30 people at Rome airport on December 17, set fire to an American airliner and then hijacked a German plane to Kuwait.

The galling part of it all is that these criminals still find sanctuary.

At the United Nations (an organisation situated in a Western power) terrorism is not even officially condemned for fear of hurting the feelings of certain Arab and African states who send terrorists into Southern Africa to maim, torture, kill and destroy.

The terrorism which is plaguing the world (the Western world, that is, because there has been no news of Russian, Chinese or any Communist aircraft being hijacked in like manner) will continue as long as there is inaction against such maniacs and their sponsors. The West must join forces to stamp out this evil.

ROGER MAITLAND

National Front member: It's your duty to be rich!

THE WEALTH of our opponents (and its sources) are well known to all readers of *Spearhead*. It is therefore your duty to become as affluent as possible, as only money can fight money. The following suggestions may seem peripheral, even trivial, but the writer can testify to their effectiveness over a reasonable period of time.

The two big words are **appreciation** and **deal**.

Let us take **appreciation** first. Now, as a normal human being you live in a house or flat that contains **furniture**. If it is modern furniture, bought from one of the large retailing chains that are probably owned by our opponents anyway then it will depreciate at least 50% at the moment of purchase — add a few stains and scratches and you will be lucky to get back £30 in every £100.

But suppose before furnishing your home you attend a few antique and second-hand furniture auctions — I am not talking

about Sotheby's or Christie's but the everyday auctions that one finds in every reasonably sized town. Then go around as many antique shops as you can find the time for and just browse, while carefully noting prices. Read everything you can get your hands on about antiques and encourage your wife to do the same, after all she will have more time to study the "Articles for Sale" columns in local newspapers than you will.

Then simply furnish your home throughout with anything old that you can afford — don't worry about occasionally paying too much for an article; in six months the market price will have caught up, and in another six you will have made a profit.

Once you have furnished your home this way you have an appreciating asset from which you can sell off pieces as occasion demands. The buy and sell columns of provincial papers is a good medium. By now you will have the feel of the thing.

Now apply the same principles to cameras, tape recorders, T.V.'s, air guns, bicycles, motor cycles, small speedboats, washing machines, radios, in fact almost any consumer durable you can think of — add the modifying word **deal**. These are all items that will show profit on a quick turnover — for example if you buy a chopper bicycle for £15, clean it up, spend 50p advertising, and sell it for £21.50 you have made £6 clear and still saved the buyer £3—4 by **cutting out the middleman**. Who knows you may feel like donating £1 to the NF in gratitude for these money spinning ideas.

The money you have made by utilising these ideas can now be "traded up" by borrowing a trade card to a genuine **wholesale** Cash and Carry Warehouse for most of your food requirements (don't bother with under £50 worth of purchases). This will save you a bomb in time and petrol. Now for clothes, the very best value can usually be found in C & A's main establishments. Make your usual price comparisons of course. Their nationally advertised special offers are extremely good value and sell like hot cakes, so cancel everything and head for the branch advertising immediately. We would mention here that we have no connection with C & A whatsoever. Happy Hunting then, and don't forget to declare your extra earnings to the Taxman — if you feel that the above letter is of value to both the NF and yourself, do write and let us know, after all we may be able to publish our own version of *Which* one day!

Things you should read

A great wealth of literature is now available supporting in the main part the views expressed in Spearhead. Below we list some of the most important examples. Except where stated, these can be obtained from Nationalist Books, 50 Pawns Road, Croydon, CRO 2QF.

THE MONEY MANUFACTURERS (National Front policy pamphlet) 10p + 3p postage

An exposure of the present financial system and proposals for its reform.

THE CASE FOR ECONOMIC NATIONALISM (National Front policy pamphlet) 10p + 3p postage

An attack on the Manchester school of internationalist economics and an argument for protection and national self-sufficiency.

THE ECONOMY: 15 QUESTIONS ANSWERED (National Front policy pamphlet) 5p + 3p postage

A few of the most basic questions concerning Britain's economy, with NF policies towards them explained.

THE COMMON MARKET: WHY BRITAIN MUST GET OUT (National Front) 20p + 3p postage

A comprehensive presentation of the NF case against the EEC, with some startling exposures of the forces behind it, and an analysis of Britain's alternative.

SIX PRINCIPLES OF BRITISH NATIONALISM (by John Tyndall) 15p + 3p postage

An independent booklet written before the formation of the National Front but closely in line with its outlook.

THE NEW UNHAPPY LORDS (by A. K. CHESTERTON) Paperback £1 + 8p postage

Masterly exposure of the politico-financial forces that have destroyed the British Empire and undermined British world power, while working for the general elimination of national sovereignty everywhere.

WORLD REVOLUTION (by Nesta Webster) Cloth £2.50 + 17p; Paperback £1.80 + 13p postage.

Perhaps the best ever documented history of the political left and its conspiratorial origins.

SUICIDE OF THE WEST (by James Burnham) £3.00 + 24p postage

A devastating demolition of the liberal-left and its main arguments by a one-time left-wing author who woke up.

THE SPECIOUS ORIGINS OF LIBERALISM (by Anthony Ludovici) £1.50 + 10p postage

Another clinical analysis of liberal values and viewpoints in which their futility is well exposed.

RACIAL INTEGRATION (by H. B. Isherwood) Hard 75p + 8p; Card 40p + 6p postage

A testimony to the impracticality of the multi-racial society.

BIOLOGY OF THE RACE PROBLEM (by Professor W. C. George) 15p + 4p postage

One of the best scientific exposures of the myth of racial equality.

THE COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER (by Correlli Barnett) £5 + 51p postage

Devastating indictment of liberalism and its role in bringing about Britain's 20th century decline, political, industrial and military. Essential reading for anyone who seeks to reverse British trends in coming decades.

DON'T LET THE PRESS FOOL YOU... 'POPULISM' IS NOT NATIONALISM

IT WAS to be expected that as the National Front was engaged in its most intensive and expensive propaganda and recruitment drive to date — the recent General Election campaign — elements within the national press would promote a scheme to try and cause disunity within the party aimed at removing the party's senior leadership echelon.

Such a ploy was to be expected because the victims of the press campaign were the people who held the National Front together during a potentially fatal internal crisis two years ago (whatever became of John O'Brien?) and who picked up a near bankrupt and organisationally chaotic shambles and built a recognised nationwide political party capable of nominating more than 50 candidates in the General Election and winning for the Nationalist Cause its first ever television and radio party political broadcasts.

This incredible transformation was achieved without big money backing; despite orchestrated press boycotts; despite a specially promoted BBC T.V. *Midweek* hatchet job designed to kill off the party once and for all; despite sustained and extensive extreme Left Wing smear leafletting operations financed by God knows whom; despite openly suppressive and discriminatory treatment from numerous local government bodies; and despite numerous other impediments.

In view of its undoubted success in overcoming these difficulties, and comparing its track-record against the lamentable performances of every other 'Right Wing' group in Britain since the last war, it is evident that the still infant party known as the National Front has "got something".

That "something" without a doubt is **DETERMINED** and uncompromising **LEADERSHIP** which is capable of instilling within an ever growing number of ordinary British folk the will to organise and fight back against the Establishment, no matter what the dangers, no matter what sacrifices need to be made.

The Establishment, having seen that its initial propaganda assault against the NF — designed to dissuade potential members from joining the party, and other members of the public from supporting and voting for the NF — has failed, must now direct its propaganda attacks to targets within the

party in the hope of subverting the standing and authority of the party's leadership and thereby eliminating the root cause of its comparative success.

NEW PROPAGANDA TARGETS

The initial targets of this new direction of Establishment propaganda are those NF members who make up that vitally important section of the membership who have achieved some degree of official status and who are key figures at the local level but who do not form part of the senior national leadership.

The Establishment has enough political scientists in its service to be able to assess that as the National Front is a new party, and as it is growing so fast, many of its leading local officials are persons who, if not entirely new to organised politics as such, are certainly new to Nationalist politics and are therefore people who are still to a great degree ignorant of the full identity of the enemies of the National Front and how they interlock with each other, the full extent of their power and their ruthless determination to destroy the National Front by any means.

Because of their newness, while many of these local NF personalities will have a fair to good knowledge of the basic NF policies, many may not have an adequate understanding of Nationalist ideology from which those policies stem, and so may lack political resoluteness when put to the test.

Lack of political resoluteness is, of course, a phenomenon quite common in Establishment political circles. Almost no Conservative, a minority of Labour Party Socialists and no Liberals have any coherent and principled ideology, which is the reason why big party election manifestos mean nothing and why Establishment politicians stand for nothing except getting into and holding on to office, even if they have to effect "U turns" galore and "stand on their heads" so often that they — to say nothing of the electorate — become quite dizzy.

Such lack of political resoluteness is essential for the international financial Establishment which ultimately controls those parties (and the national press). The existence and growth of a growing Nationalist party whose members adhere to policies

founded in a coherent ideology is obviously a threat to that Establishment. All of which brings one back to the national press drive to "get at" the National Front's local officials and personalities.

In a great many areas where the National Front put up candidates in the General Election, the candidates standing in those areas and the officers of the Branches supporting them have contributed to a rapid, even spectacular growth of the party. It is possible that this encouraging pre-election growth might have persuaded some candidates to dream a little and to fancy that at the election a victorious result, or at least a very high percentage of the poll was in their grasp.

A HYPOTHETICAL STORY

The moment the election campaign proper got under way all our candidates would have realised what an uphill battle our new party faces. Most — possibly all — of them would have come "down to earth" very quickly and set about campaigning as hard as they could but with a realistic assessment of the likely outcome of their efforts, and with the knowledge that the work they were putting in now was simply spadework in preparation for a future harvest.

But suppose purely as a hypothetical exercise that there were one or two candidates who were so carried away by their Branch's pre-election growth, so imbued with ambition (and ambition is not necessarily a bad thing) and at the same time so politically inexperienced that the desire to be elected became a **personal** objective to which every other consideration became secondary?

Such a candidate or candidates would soon become most upset when they came to realise, early on in the campaign, that a victory for themselves was not really on the cards at this present stage of the party's growth. More to the point, such a candidate or candidates might well become very amenable to 'help' from 'kindly' and 'sympathetic' national newspaper journalists.

Let it be known that national newspapers and hostile organisations of all kinds keep very close 'tabs' on all the notable personalities of the National Front and they know — or at least they think they know — which of our candidates might just welcome a little 'help'.

Having selected one or two likely targets, the press might then accord the victims a little bit of kind personal publicity. "A nice friendly personality... much more broad-minded than the National Front candidate we have come to expect... not so obsessed with racial issues... no fanatic this man... much more of a Populist... the signs are that he could do very well in this constituency."

Any journalist who could write a friendly piece like that could become a

political adviser — even friend! Then the 'friend' might call again for another "in depth" interview.

"Charlie," says the 'friend', "there's no doubt about it, it is quite clear that you as an individual have a big **personal** following around here. But don't you realise that some NF policies are a bit extreme for the average voter, particularly on the question of Immigration?"

"Well between you and me," says our Charlie, "I agree with you. You know I'm not a racist — as you said in your last article, I am a **Populist**. The race problem is a question of numbers, not race."

"BROADEN YOUR IMAGE"

"That's the line, Charlie," says the 'friendly' journalist soothingly, "be a populist — broaden your image, and WIN VOTES! But it's unfortunate, bearing in mind your obvious potential as a candidate in this area, that some of the top men in your lot have such an extremist background . . . I could write a lot more about reasonable people like you, but my Editor puts the block on a lot of my copy because of this extremism factor."

Having sown the seeds, perhaps the next stage in the softening up operation would be to arrange a really substantial distribution by International Socialists of expensively produced anti-NF smear leaflets, printed and paid for by the Zionist 62 Group.

Headlines on the leaflets (which bear no printers' or publishers' imprint and which are scattered at the dead of night) scream: "NAZIONAL FRONT FUHRER JOHN TYNDALL ADMITS: 'I EAT JEWISH BABIES!'" and NF THUG MARTIN WEBSTER BOASTS: 'I HAVE A GAS CHAMBER AT THE BOTTOM OF MY GARDEN!'" . . . DON'T VOTE FOR THE NATIONAL FRONT CANDIDATE!

The effect of such literature might be to reduce our Charlie into a bundle of anxiety. His knowledgeable journalist 'friend' has told him that he has a good chance of doing well in the election because of his moderate populist views, and warned him that the biggest obstacle to a great result is the sinister background of the leaders of the party . . . and now this Left Wing leaflet appears to confirm that fact.

Double confirmation appears when on Polling Day it turns out that Charlie has not won the seat! Not only that, he has won only a modest couple of thousand votes!

How does Charlie react? By examining the results of other National Front candidates throughout the country where no smear leaflets have been issued (nor any "favourable publicity" given to the individual candidates by press 'friends') and realising that he has achieved around the average National Front vote?

By examining the result achieved by

the present writer, one of the main targets of smear leaflets, and who stood in a constituency where smear leaflets have been twice distributed and where he has been the subject of a personal smear attack by a Shadow Cabinet Minister, and seeing that the present writer's result was among the top three NF results? By examining the results of other independent 'Right Wing' candidates in the election who favour more or less anti-Immigration and anti-Common Market policies, and who have nothing in their backgrounds to give ammunition to the smear-mongers — candidates like Dr. David Brown of the N.D.P. who stood in Ipswich (for the fourth time!) and who achieved about 2 per cent of the poll; or Air Vice Marshal Don Bennett of the N.C.A.-C.M.O. who stood in Sidcup and who achieved 1.5 per cent of the poll? By realising that new minority parties are bound to have their support 'squeezed' by the natural pressure on the electorate to give their vote to one or another of the parties capable in the current election of forming a government?

Unfortunately no.

He simply thinks to the great satisfaction of the Establishment: "*The policies are all wrong. The leadership is all wrong. If the policies and the leadership were to be changed, and the party image made more Populist, then next time I might stand a good chance of getting elected. Perhaps a change in the party's name might help too . . .*"

CANDIDATE MISJUDGED BY PRESS

I should emphasise that the above story is a hypothesis. An attempt certainly has been made to subvert the morale of at least one NF candidate by means described, but because the subverters misjudged the mettle of the man and his devotion to the Nationalist Cause, the whole scheme fell to bits.

It is important for it to be known that an attempt to subvert the loyalty of one of our candidates and institute a possible split within our ranks has been made by the Establishment press simply to warn National Front members everywhere of the methods being employed against them and so that the more trusting and naive will not fall into a similar trap.

Nationalists should be aware that the way in which the Establishment survives in our oh-so-democratic society is by dividing opposition groups by means of subversion and psychological warfare, and by absorbing, where possible, individual 'rebels' with any special talents by means of the power of patronage. Spearhead of this absorption process is the national press. So beware of journalists bearing gifts!

As any new political organisation grows there is a natural desire on the part of all concerned to want to see success come more and more quickly. This desire can lead to a state of mind where tokens of success start

to become seen as actual success, where individual advancement becomes an acceptable alternative to the advancement of the ideals which promoted the formation of the party in the first place.

We would all have been delighted to see all 54 — or even half a dozen — of the NF candidates in the last election sitting in the House of Commons now as Members of Parliament. But what use would those Members of Parliament be if they won their 'victory' by trimming NF policies to such an extent that they dropped its supposedly controversial Immigrant repatriation policies, or were prepared to accept British membership of the Common Market on the best possible (sic) 're-negotiated' terms, or were prepared to keep silent about the pernicious activities of International Finance?

The election of such persons would in no sense be a victory, but a resounding defeat for the Nationalist Cause — a gross betrayal of scores of thousands of British people who expect National Front to defend their interests *uncompromisingly*. The election of just *one* policy trimming "Populist" to Parliament would be a blow from which the National Front might never recover.

SEEK VICTORY NOT "SUCCESS"

To those who are tempted by the alluring short-cuts which seem to be offered by the Populist approach, I would suggest that they ask themselves whether they think that in relation to its resources and the Establishment hostility it has to contend with, the National Front has made astounding progress in recent years.

If they agree that it has, I would then suggest they ask themselves whether they think this progress has come about because the leadership has slowly abandoned the principles on which the party was founded, or whether the party has advertised ever more widely the resolute stand it takes on 'controversial' subjects which Establishment politicians are afraid even to mention?

If the latter is seen to be the case, then it will be agreed that resolute defence of principle may be difficult on the short term but in the long term offers the only possible means to achieve victory . . . *real* victory. Who needs the 'Middle Ground'? It is an over-rated and certainly over-populated quagmire in which countless 'radicals' who have reconciled themselves with the Establishment have sunk without trace.

With many more years of hard work and sacrifice, backed by the will to win, the Nationalist Cause will become popular with the mass of the people. But let no National Front member confuse Nationalism with Populism. In the long run, the mass of the people can only identify with the Nationalist Cause if we maintain for our Cause a *separate* identity far removed from the blurred images of the corrupt Old Gang parties.

We print this article because we agree with much of the writer's analysis of what is wrong with the present financial system. We wish to point out, however, that we differ from the writer in the matter of the remedy. The article does nevertheless represent an interesting and useful contribution to an understanding of inflationary economics.

JOHN MITCHELL

INFLATION, DEFLATION OR EQUATION

"THERE is nothing in the world we fear more." — The reply of a former USSR Foreign Minister, Molotov, to a question from a dignitary of the Church of England as to what the Russian Government thought about a proposal to lower the prices of all consumer goods by the use of financial credit to compensate retailers for doing so.

"They (the proposals) are the only way to save civilisation. But I cannot assist; I do not think civilisation is worth saving." — the reply of an international banker to the same question asked of Molotov.

"Well, you see my finances are controlled by the Rothschilds." — The reply of Pope Pius XI to a question from an Australian professor of economics asking him why he did not publicly advocate the concept of the Just Price as first propounded by St. Thomas Aquinas.

"There is a communist shadow cabinet in this country" (the U.K.). "We know who its members are, and among them are senior members of the Conservative Party." — The statement to a friend of the writer of a member of a service whose professional business it is to uncover this sort of fact.

We are faced with a real possibility that the economies of this country and the nations of Western Europe will in the near future sharply deteriorate (with the connivance of international bankers in league with the communists) in one of two ways. It could take the form of hyper-inflation such as the banking fraternity deliberately let loose on Germany after the 1914–18 World War; or we could have hyper-deflation on the same scale as the bankers are known deliberately to have caused to bring about the 1929–30 economic depression. Either way the object will be the same: to create chaos and weakness in the United Kingdom and Europe to make us an easy prey for the Red Army, which stands already prepared and poised with overwhelming strength in conventional arms to march across Europe.

There is only one way in which this grim prospect can be averted. It is the adoption of a financial policy which at one and the same time will 1) abate industrial strife by removing the main source, 2) stop inflation by equating total prices of national production with total incomes, 3) make it possible to devote greater resources to national defence.

All these ends are possible by reason of the simple fact that the physical productive potential and know-how already exists to achieve them. They have only to be released to the full. By deliberate design and downright lies people have been bam-

boozled into thinking that the financial system is too difficult for ordinary people to understand. This just isn't true: for anyone who can understand the simple principle that costs of production have to be accounted for in prices can understand the basic facts, if he will make the effort.

As the victims of constant industrial strife and inflation, the British people can hardly fail to have got one basic fact about the economy right. This is that wage increases are paid out of a firm's capital, and if a firm is to get its capital back they have to be charged as a cost item which increases prices. This being so, it should not be difficult to grasp the equally simple but more comprehensive fact that **all** the items which comprise the total national income, i.e. wages, salaries, dividends, rents and profits (whether distributed or ploughed back into the business), are also charged into prices.

PRICES & INCOMES

Another way of stating the same fact (vital to an understanding of the system) is that as all the national income is charged into prices, **total** prices of production in any year cannot be less than **total** income distributed during the same year.

Now, the curious thing is that anyone knowing the facts just detailed, if told that all **prices** are to be **increased** by 23 per cent but incomes are to be **unaltered**, would immediately understand that this would be inflationary, and that it would certainly result in a clamour for higher wages, in fact for increases in all income. But some people when told that **prices** are to remain **unaltered** although incomes are actually now being lowered by 23 per cent, fail to see that exactly the same effect is achieved, i.e. an inflationary effect producing inevitable pressure for higher wages to catch up with prices.

Why 23 per cent? The answer is that this is approximately the amount of the national income which each year since 1961 (the period for which I have figures) has been saved out of the national income by both employees and employers and invested in industry as capital.

The explanation why savings from income invested in industry cause a deficiency of consumer purchasing power is simple and

incontestable. It lies in the fact, already referred to, that the portion of the wage earner's income which he saves and invests has been paid to him out of a firm's capital and charged as a cost in prices. When, therefore, this portion of wage is converted back into capital (which is what invested savings become) and is spent again as capital (instead of being spent on consumer goods as income) it creates a new cost and a new price. It has now been charged **twice** as a cost item in prices before it has discharged one price and cost. So one item of cost and price is left without any consumer purchasing power to meet it.

There is an essential difference between money spent as capital and money spent as income. Capital expenditure always creates a cost and a price; income expenditure does not. When a consumer spends a pound note in a shop that pound finds its way back to the producer of the article which has been bought, not only enabling the producer to get his capital back, but **discharging** a cost and a price in his accounts on the way. It does **not** create a new cost or price item in a firm's accounts as it does if he saves and invests the pound note.

Any professional accountant can confirm that this is so. And I have a letter from the Cabinet Office of the Central Statistical Office also confirming it.

Here then we have the basic cause of inflation — the potent stimulus to wage increase demands — which is taking place not only in Great Britain, but in all industrialised nations (over 10 per cent in Germany and France, 12 per cent in Australia; even in the almost self-supporting U.S.A. it is 8.8 per cent). In round figures it means that where the national income in any year is £50,000 million (last year it was in excess of this figure in the U.K.) a 23 per cent deficiency of consumer income caused by invested savings amounts to £11,500 million.

Since nature abhors a vacuum how was this gap closed? The short answer is by financial credit created by the banks and lent by them for this purpose. To be more specific, last year consumers borrowed nearly £2,500 million through hire purchase agreements, the Government borrowed from the banks about £4,000 million to cover their deficit spending. By the end of the year total bank overdrafts had increased to close on £13,000 million. Except where they are allowed to accumulate, such as in the National Debt which increased from £700

million in 1914 to over £35,000 million last year, sooner or later these loans have to be repaid. But because the 23 per cent consumer purchasing power deficiency occurs every year and is a continuing process, a proportion of the loans cannot be repaid: firms then go bankrupt and the bankers acquire the assets. That is why bankruptcies are much more numerous when a credit squeeze is applied.

What in fact happens is that the 23 per cent (or whatever the exact figure is) power to purchase of which the consumers are deficient is acquired by the banks, who create financial credit for the purpose merely by writing figures in their ledgers ("Banks create the means of payment out of nothing" — *Encyclopaedia Britannica*). The bankers wrongly claim the ownership of the practically costless financial credit which they create, and, because the 23 per cent deficiency makes it impossible for all their loans of this practically costless credit to be repaid, they are enabled to claim the ownership of the real physical assets which are mortgaged against the loans. This is a flagrant fraud on the public.

STOP THIS FRAUD

So what must be done about it? The obvious and correct answer is that the 23 per cent power to purchase which the banks fraudulently acquire over the national product must be returned to the community. The financial credit which they are creating all the time to make up the 23 per cent consumer purchasing power deficiency must be transferred to where it rightly belongs: the general public. This can be done by compelling the banks to compensate retailers with **non repayable** financial credit for selling their products 23 per cent below cost price (plus an agreed margin for profit).

As these credits will be non-repayable, they will nowhere appear in accounts as a cost item — so they cannot put up prices. But they will enable the retailers and producers to recover all their capital and repay to the banks all the loans or overdrafts which they have acquired from the banks to finance their activities — loans which in present circumstances they are unable entirely to repay because of the 23 per cent deficiency.

As retailers will only be compensated with these credits **on condition** and **after** they have lowered their prices as required, there can be no question of their causing inflation. In fact, as prices are actually lowered by the credits, inflation will not only be stopped it will be reversed.

The question sometimes asked is: where will the goods come from to supply this restored consumer purchasing power? The answer is that they are already being produced; but the banks, not the consumers, are acquiring possession — fraudulently. The banks' power to purchase will be transferred

Black Africa's corrupted elite

Reprinted with acknowledgements to SOUTH AFRICAN OBSERVER, P.O. Box 2401, Pretoria, South Africa.

A **BLACK** African elite has emerged in the independent states of Southern Africa who cling to position by intrigue, deception, bribery and nepotism, according to a report appearing recently in the West German news magazine *Der Spiegel*.

"This elite, who want to be their nation's pacemakers, have so far only been pacemakers for corruption, violence and death," the magazine quoted political scientist Professor A. E. Afigbo of Nigeria as saying.

The magazine pointed out that a decade after the wave of granting independence to African states by the former colonial powers, there is hardly one democratically-elected government in power.

MILITARY DICTATORSHIPS

Military dictatorships, such as Idi Amin's regime in Uganda, are the order of the day.

It is common practice in the new states south of the Sahara to rig elections; ban the opposition, as in Kenya; throw government opponents in jail; and form execution squads to get rid of the unwanted, as was the case with Pierre Mulele in the Congo.

The new African elite, the magazine points out, who want to get on in their world, must copy the attitudes and manners of the former White bourgeoisie who ruled them.

In previous French colonies, this elite drinks cafe au lait and sips wine at dinner and enthuses about cycle racing.

In territories once governed by the British, the elite drinks early morning tea,

eats plum pudding and plays cricket.

But behind these elegancies, corruption is very much in evidence, the *Spiegel* article pointed out.

EXAMPLES OF CORRUPTION

The magazine cited instances of African Ministers loaning out official cars to be used as taxis — for a fee. Homes for doctors are built with public funds and then rented to diplomats who pay highly.

Kenya's Foreign Minister, Dr. Njoroge Mungai gives the London Embassy to his brother and makes another brother head of the Kenya Film Corporation.

Spiegel points out that William Tolbert's family own in Liberia the Mesurado Fishing Organisation, the Satco firm, the Swiss Africa Trading Corporation and the British Leyland franchise.

Liberian President Tolbert's brother, Stephen, is the country's Finance Minister, the family has a monopoly of the buying and selling of fish, controls harbour installations and means of transport in the country.

Although the rule of the elite has done little to ease economic and social problems — strikes and rebellions are common — the average African identifies himself with this elite.

Africans who "make it" and drive expensive cars live in luxury homes and dine as equals with Whites do not engender envy, *Spiegel* commented, but hope.

To the African, these advantages seem to show that, with education, anyone can get to the top.

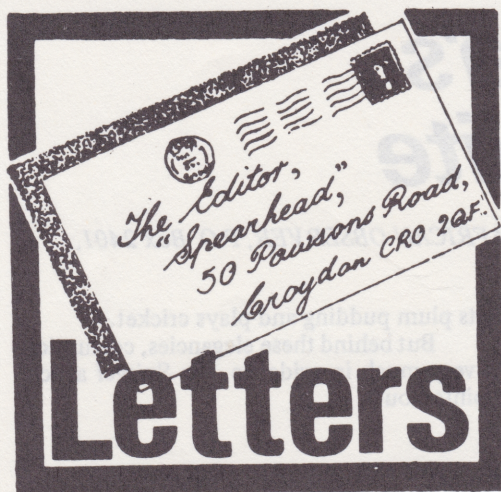
to the consumers, but only to the point where total prices are brought down to a point where they **equate** with total national income.

The **equation** of total prices with total incomes will naturally alter the nature of production. Producers will no longer be competing for inadequate consumer purchasing power. This will cut out the vicious cut-throat competition which is so prevalent. Advertising and selling costs will be greatly reduced. Producers will be able to plan ahead knowing there will be adequate consumer purchasing power; much wastefulness resulting from 'stop-go' financial policies of which they have been the victims for so long will be eliminated. So will a lot of the red tape and unproductive paper work imposed on them by government regulations and controls.

Higher production and greater efficiency will result.

Above all, the main source of industrial strife will be removed: with lower prices the pressure for wage increases as we know it today will disappear. In relation to other countries our prices will become extremely competitive; this itself will cause other nations to lower their prices by the same method, thus lowering the price of imports.

Not inflation, not deflation, but **equation**. No other policy will save us from the catastrophe of a communist take over which otherwise will come our way — probably in the next year or so. The only way to cut out the bankers' cancerous power over society is to force them to give back to the consumer the power to purchase which they have usurped.



SIR: Last week my wife went into Cranford Public Library to ask for the collected poems of Rudyard Kipling so that she could make a copy of "If".

Upon enquiry the librarian said, "I suppose it comes under patriotic poetry; anyhow we haven't got it. If Kipling had been alive today he would have been a member of the National Front."

This opinion was expressed in the usual derisive tone!

This is one of the libraries that refused to display *Spearhead*.

J. HARRISON-BROADLEY
London W1

SIR: I watched your political broadcast last night and was very impressed. Why? I will tell you why. Would you believe if I tell you I am black? I am a blackman temporary residing in this country. I am returning to my country soon and taking some of your posters with me. I am going to show my people and indeed the whole Africa (42 countries) how "civilized" the English pwople are.

I was impressed because the theme of your broadcast is based on hatred; nothing but hatred. You want Britian to send home all black people who were induced to come here in the first place. You want Britian to get out of Common Market. You want Britian to stop her "aid" to the developing countries, is n't it?

What probably you seems to forget or don't know is that Britian is suppose to be head of the Commonwealth. Your dear country has also investment in the West Indies, Asia and Africa amounting to over 3,000,000,000 pounds. There are also thousands of Britiah people residing in these countries. You have probably forgotten the 60,000 English people in Kenys, the 2 million in South Africa, the 300, 000 in Rhodesia, the many thousands in Jamacia, Nigeria, India and so on.

You see, sir, everybody is saying that prices of commodities are going up in this country because prices for the raw materials from the developing countries have gone up. What it seems to me you don't know is that

Britian has to create good harmoonus friendship with these countries. The "coloured" immigrants you senselessly talk about derive from these developing countries, so if Britian kick them out how do you think the developing countries are going to react? How would you feel if the thousands of the Britishers are kicked out of Africa, Asia and the West Indies?

Mr. Heath, Mr. Wilson, Mr. MacMillan and all the former prime ministers of this country have not stop 'aid' to the developing world why? They have not kicked out all the black people why? Racist Enoch Powell has not been able to visit any other country since he started insulting black people, why?

My friend, you are pretty ignorant and very foolish. You are absolutely outdated and don't seems to know what is going on in the world around you. You have lived all your life in this outdated, racist country and you think is the end of the world.

If you dash me one million pounds and say to me reside in this country I will not. What do you have here and we don't? We were decieved to come here, because we thought English people were our friends. We wrongly thought that English people were as friendly as we used to see them in our lovely countries. We did not know that you are so wicked, so racial-minded, so ignorant like that.

You see, those black people who wants to stay here are not only fools but MAD, and I repeat MAD. Yes, mad. Tell me what is in this country to live for? The stupid

'immigrants' don't know what they are missing, because they are blind, and don't know the great developments that are going on in our beautiful countries. If I was the only black person in this country in a couple of weeks time you will not see a single black face here. The trouble is that some of the black people are ABSOLUTELY MAD to think of residing permanently in this OUTDATED, COLD, MISREABLE, UN-FRIENDLY, RACIALIST, etc. country for senseless, primitive people like you and your 'party' members to kick them around.

Yours faithfully,
AFRICAN VISITOR

PS: IN MILLION YEARS YOU WILL NEVER BE PRIME MINISTER, BECAUSE I BELIVE THE BRITISH PEOPLE ARE NOT AS STUPID AS YOU. I am not returing to Africa to start up a senseless campaing to kick out the whites there because PRIMITIVE, OUTDATED people like you will do that.

SIR: Mr. Enoch Powell's behaviour baffles me. First he withdraws his candidature as a Conservative — which was the only correct and honourable thing for him to do. Then he appeals to people to vote Labour — in order to get us out of the E.E.C. Why did he not tell people to vote for the only party in the election completely opposed to the E.E.C. and immigration — the National Front?

D. W. WALKER
Carlisle

LETTER OF THE MONTH

Spearhead publishes the best letter to the press on National Front policy every month. Send your cutting to us not later than the 15th of the previous month. You could win a £1 Nationalist Books voucher. This month's winner (below) was published in the *Lewisham Borough News*.

HOWEVER the immediate industrial conflict ends, it will eventually be seen as only a small part of an even greater and permanent crisis.

On its own resources, Britain could comfortably support a population of about 25 million people but because we import massive quantities of raw materials for manufacturing and re-export, we are able now to sustain a population of over double that figure.

At the moment, we are living on a legacy of industrial and technical advance which is fast running out. Even industries where we could maintain a technical advantage, such as elec-

tronics and computers, are increasingly falling under American world control. The primary producing countries are being industrialised and they possess the advantages of relatively cheap labour and minimal transportation costs.

Britain is being priced out of its traditional world markets. At home, immigrant labour is being imported to swell the labour pool in order to depress general wage levels. Simultaneously, capital is being exported and invested in Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe to make use of low wage levels in these regions.

We therefore face the prospects of a continuing downward slide in our living standards — with every

group struggling to maintain the same size slice of a shrinking national cake.

Unless we can work together with our Dominions kinsfolk for the mutually advantageous project of large scale resettlement of British people in the lands of the white Commonwealth (together with the wholesale transfer of capital and complete industrial plant), then the British outlook is one of growing economic chaos and social strife. It is still not too late to take action to give the British Nation a great and independent future. — MICHAEL LOBB, National Front Political Policy Committee, Pawsions Road, Croydon, Surrey.

G.P.O. SABOTAGE

As many readers will now know, an attempt to sabotage the National Front General Election campaign was made by the G.P.O. in its refusal to accept for delivery the NF election addresses in their original form.

The electoral law is that any candidate contesting a parliamentary election is entitled to have his or her election address delivered free of charge by the post office to every registered elector in the constituency, provided that the candidate pays for the envelopes and is responsible for getting them addressed.

The NF plan was to have all their election addresses (about 2 million) packed into the envelopes and the latter addressed and sorted for delivery to local post offices by a specified date about a week from polling day. This task, which fully occupied branch workers, would when done enable those workers to concentrate on other campaign work for the last week before the election.

THANK YOU!

Alderman Bill Owen of South Shields wishes to thank all those supporters who have contributed to the repair of his window, smashed by Red hooligans, to which we drew attention in a previous issue. The response, he says, was most heartening and any surplus remaining after the repair of the window will be put to local branch election funds.

All patriots should read

CANDOUR

The British Views Letter

founded by

A. K. Chesterton

Published by Candour Publishing Co.
Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants.

Rhodesian Commentary

Free pamphlet

Issued by Rhodesian Department of Information

Interested persons can write to:

Friends of Rhodesia Association,
552 dekokstreet,
Sunnyside, Pretoria, 0002,
South Africa.

The G.P.O., however, issued an instruction to all local offices not to accept the election addresses for postage on the grounds that the election addresses infringed the law under which free delivery was made. The alleged 'infringement' consisted of a small coupon at the bottom of the election address which invited the recipient to write to NF Head Office for further information if they should wish for it before voting. The coupon requested 10p in stamps to cover postage. The G.P.O. claimed that this was 'advertising' — something not permissible under the law concerned.

We repudiate the suggestion that the coupon did in fact represent 'advertising' in so far as that means publicising a product sold for profit. The 10p did not represent 'profit' at all but bare coverage of postal costs.

However, the main point of this matter is that the same reply coupon was used on the election addresses sent out in the last three by-elections that the NF has fought and on no occasion was it objected to by the post office. Of course, in the event of such a hold up in a by-election the NF can bring in hundreds of reserve workers from other areas to get the addresses delivered by hand. In a General Election where the NF was fighting 54 seats this was not possible. Strength was spread thinly over

the ground and every branch had to manage the operation on its own. The G.P.O. saved up their objection for the moment when the NF would have greatest difficulty in taking alternative measures. It was hoped that this would prevent the addresses going out. This failed. By a superhuman effort the NF workers got them out but it did mean that there was little time for any other activity before polling day and the NF vote must have suffered as a result.

In view of the past precedent of acceptance by the post office (on three occasions) the NF Chairman utterly repudiates the suggestion that Party Headquarters are in any way to blame for this affair. The act of the G.P.O. was clearly a well timed attempt, made on orders from above, to throw the NF campaign out of gear — and for which no fault should be attached to the NF itself.

SPEARHEAD FUND

Spearhead needs to be able to raise a fund of £400 in excess of normal income from sales to cover its running costs for 1974.

We have appealed to our readers to help us by their donations to raise this sum and so far they have responded with remittances and IOUs to the amount of £208.64.

This leaves us a sum of £191.36 to raise for the year. All contributions towards this will be most gratefully received. Cheques or postal orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to: 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon CRO 2QF.

How to obtain SPEARHEAD

Spearhead is available from our office to those who wish to ensure obtaining copies for themselves every month and to those who wish to obtain quantities for redistribution.

Those wishing for copies for themselves each month should take out a subscription by filling in the form below and sending it to us with a cheque or postal order for the amount applicable.

NAME

ADDRESS

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Overseas surface mail:	£1.50 unsealed
	£2.52 sealed
Overseas air mail:	£2.94
(unsealed)	Canada, U.S.A., S. America,
	Africa, Middle East
	£3.42 Australia, New Zealand,
	Far East

Discounts can be obtained for bulk purchases as follows:—

20—49 copies:	30 per-cent
50—99 copies:	40 per-cent
100—249 copies:	50 per-cent
250 copies and over:	60 per-cent

PLEASE NOTE: These overseas rates apply as above if remittance is by international money order; if remittance is by cheque an additional charge of 25p applies, as our bankers require this as commission for the handling of all foreign cheques.

All cheques or postal orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to: 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon, CRO 2QF, Surrey.

Trouble shooting

'Open File' and 'Gay News'

Mr. Martin Walker, chief writer for the 'Open File' political gossip column which appears in *The Guardian* recently took the trouble to personally assure me that he is "not a member" of the Trotskyite organisation known as the International Socialists. I have no evidence whereby I could express doubt of his word on that particular. All I know is that he has made friendly reference to the I.S., and has given plugs to the I.S. paper *Socialist Worker*.

Mr. Walker has also assured one of my colleagues that so far from being an I.S. member, he canvassed on behalf of his local Labour candidate in the last election. I note that the I.S. did not nominate any candidates under its own name in the last election, but instructed its members and supporters to "work for the return of a Labour Government."

My researches into the clandestine smear-propaganda operations against the National Front carried out by the extreme Zionist 62 Group suggest that much of the lying and malicious material which Mr. Walker includes in his 'Open File' column is supplied to him directly or indirectly by 62 Group 'researchers'.

Interestingly enough, a member of the I.S. branch in Blackburn boasted to the NF Blackburn candidate, Mr. J. Kingsley Read, that the anti-NF smear leaflets which appear in areas where the NF has candidates are distributed by International Socialists, but are printed and paid for by the 62 Group.

(Yes, I know orthodox Trots regard Zionists as "Fascists", but practical comrades realise that they have got to get donations from somewhere . . . and after all, I.S. leader "Tony Cliff" — real name, Ygaël Gluckstein — is an Israeli citizen!)

An indication of the depths to which Mr. Walker will sink in order to feed his obsessional malice was seen recently when he stated that in an election feature published by the Gay Lib newspaper *Gay News*, I was quoted as being the "most sympathetic" of all the politicians interviewed to the Gay Lib campaign for the reduction of the "age of consent" for male homosexuals from 21 to 16 years.

Gay News, of course, asserted no such thing, but quoted me as expressing exactly the opposite opinion: "I think Society is right to protect young people from seduction."

I have written to the Editor of *The Guardian* asking that he publishes a letter from me correcting Mr. Walker's deliberate lie, but on the basis of past experience, I

doubt if my letter will be published.

Common Market 're-negotiations'

I am afraid that Enoch Powell and a lot of other people are in for a big disappointment if they really believe that there is the slightest chance of a Labour Government — with or without an overall majority in Parliament — attempting a genuine root and branch re-negotiation of the terms of British membership of the Common Market.

A big disappointment also is in store for those who think that a Labour Government would allow the British people to decide by a referendum (or even by a General Election) whether or not they want Britain to stay in the Market under the 're-negotiated' terms or pull out altogether.

The first indication of the Labour Government's intention to betray its election pledges in regard to the Common Market came when Premier Harold Wilson appointed 'Big Jim' Callaghan to be the Minister who will have overall responsibility for 're-negotiating' the terms of Britain's membership of the E.E.C.

Spearhead writers — and numerous other students of the political scene, including many who are in no way sympathetic to the cause of British nationalism — have proved beyond doubt time and again that the Common Market is not a natural coming together of the peoples and nations of Europe, but a forced merger of the economies and industries of the European nations coupled with a progressive takeover of their wealth-producing capacity by international monopoly capitalist mafia (international banks and multi-national companies).

Mr. Callaghan — apart from being a Member of Parliament — was during the last Parliament a "Merchant Banker". Merchant banks, of course, are just the kind of enterprise which have made a "killing" out of the Common Market. Merchant Bankers are immensely shrewd people, and they do not co-opt politicians onto the Boards of their companies unless they are quite certain that they have "the correct outlook".

'Big Jim' must certainly — at least in the opinion of the international banking fraternity — have a "correct outlook" to the *nth* degree, for it was only last year that he very narrowly missed being granted the chief executive post in the International Monetary Fund. He would certainly not even have been considered for the position had his patrons believed that he was even remotely interested in rocking the Common Market boat.

Jim is a "good Socialist". He is known

to own at least four homes and several farms. It is quite common for persons earning huge City incomes to operate farms at a loss in order that not too much of their hard-earned cash will go the way of the national Exchequer in taxes — but I am quite sure that such Tory tricks as this would never be operated by Socialist Jim!

I understand that one of Jim's first priorities, now that he holds office again, will be to get in immediate touch with the foreign ministers of the other member nations of the Common Market. According to the pro-Labour press, the purpose of these consultations will be to let all those ghastly foreigners know that the Labour Government means business in respect of re-negotiating the terms of Britain's membership of the E.E.C., and that unless satisfactory terms can be arrived at, Britain will pull out.

Thanks to the vast army of spies in my employ (who include at least three members of the Labour Cabinet) I alone can reveal the exact nature of the conversation which Jim will be having with the Common Market big wigs very shortly:—

"Now look, we're going to need a bit of help from you lads. You know that we've won the election on that promise we gave to 're-negotiate the terms'. Well what I would like you to do now is work out any trivial little changes which it would be of no significance to grant us.

"When we come to the first formal meeting where I will put these trivial changes to you as 'stern demands' you must all shriek and howl with outrage — perhaps some of you could even storm out of the meeting — and declare that our demands are 'outrageous', 'utterly unreasonable', 'a breach of contract' and 'a threat to the very existence of the Community'. Some mass demonstrations outside the British Embassies in your various countries might also be useful.

"With the help of our good friends in the press, we must sustain a farce of 'bitter negotiations' for six or nine months. When we have the British population at fever pitch, you will all be so good as to concede our demands with great reluctance and much wailing and gnashing of teeth.

"The British press can be relied upon to hail your 'massive concessions' as 'an incredible victory for British diplomacy', and we can then call a snap election, on the issue of whether or not the 'new terms' are acceptable. In the climate that we can create — with your help — the question of whether or not we actually stay in the Market will become a dead duck — except for a few cranks."

THE NATIONAL FRONT AND THE GENERAL ELECTION

National Chairman's Assessment

WELL, it is over — that General Election to which all our efforts over the past year or so have been directed. Over, but not for long; the state of the parties arising out of the election makes it clear that another election is likely in a short time, so that our own political campaigns must in the foreseeable future remain very much election-oriented.

The National Front entered the recent election with a clear object in view. As a party in no position to win power, it aimed to use the election first and foremost as a massive publicity and recruiting campaign — with a view to extending further its work of building a party machine which could become a real contender for power in elections in the future. Whatever the result of this election in terms of governments and majorities, it was quite clear that from it no national leadership would emerge which would more than tickle at the grave problems of national survival facing Britain. That fact could be seen by an elementary analysis of the programmes of the three major contending parties. The question then of what name the next government would have was purely academic: in terms of real policies we would be back more or less where we were before. Back where we were before — and indeed where we have been for most of the 20th century, an ailing nation tottering aimlessly along in the world, defeatist, divided, economically running at a loss and morally without faith in itself, while politically the rotting carcass over which factions of dwarfish figures manoeuvred, fought and swindled for momentary private gain.

In such an environment the only thing about a contemporary election that matters is that it gives sign of some force that can bring salvation in the longer term and that by means of such an election that force can gather to itself further strength for the future.

If we look at things in this light I

believe that we can regard the recent effort of the National Front as having been successful in its objective. The overall national impact of our campaign far exceeded anything that we had done in the whole of our previous 7 years of existence. By means of our obtaining broadcasting time, our message, albeit in the very briefest form, was brought into the homes of many millions. This was augmented by a distribution of our election literature in what was for us vast quantities and a volume of press publicity which, while being, as expected, mostly unfavourable, at least acknowledged our presence, gave an outline of our policies and recognised our growth.

MIRACLE

Few people perhaps realise that the very achievement of fighting the election on the scale that we did represented a miracle of organisation, human effort and sacrifice and political will power. Towards the end of last year we had begun to estimate that as a result of the remarkable growth of the past months we might be in a position to fight 50 seats — and thus qualify for broadcasting time — by the time that the next election was due in 1975. In other words, with a little less than two years' growth, planning and fund-raising we may be able to achieve an objective that had been far beyond any political party of our type in Britain — ever.

When the possibility of an earlier election began to present itself this target of course became much more difficult. It appeared that if the election was in late 1974 there was a distant chance that we might be ready, although this would require tremendous effort. On the other hand, all the promptings of common sense seemed to suggest that if the election was called in

early or mid-1974 we would have to settle for a much more modest campaign, and a warning as to this possibility was in fact sent to branches at the end of last year. At that time people who suggested that we would be able to fight 54 seats in an election in February this year would have been dismissed as living in dreamland.

The way in which this situation dramatically changed in the course of a few weeks was something extraordinary to behold, and it simply served to underline special qualities in our movement that set it completely apart from all other parties within the political spectrum.

When in January of this year the mass media started to warn of the possibility of an election the following month the temptation was for us to react in horror and despair. This, it seemed, would throw all our plans and hopes into complete disarray. We were hopelessly unready for such an event, and the inclination might have been to simply sit and pray that it would not come about. Some of our branches were reasonably well prepared for an election but many were nowhere near so. Money was pitifully short, both at national and local level. In a great many areas basic election tasks were far behind in their completion. All reasoned, sober considerations suggested that our ambition of contesting 50 seats was utterly unrealisable at such a stage.

Yet somewhere within us there was a spirit which rebelled against the acceptance of this state of affairs. Were we not people who by the very achievement of building up our party from scratch in 7 years had shown ourselves unwilling to recognise the existence of the word 'impossible'? Had we not in our past faced apparently insuperable obstacles to our progress — and overcome them — when fainter hearts would have given up the ghost?

Contd. overleaf

NF AND THE GENERAL ELECTION

Contd. from previous page

TAKING ON THE 'IMPOSSIBLE'

The leadership of the NF resolved at a Directorate meeting in January that, come an election the following month, we would attempt the 'impossible' — we would aim to fight 50 seats.

Would our members in the local branches rise to this challenge? Would our national organisation, with its small number of (poorly) paid workers, bear the weight of such a campaign — a campaign massive in its dimensions compared with anything that a patriotic movement had ever attempted before in this country?

In the weeks that followed we were to become amazed at what our party and its members could do. Even my own high estimate of those members' capacity for hard work and self-sacrifice was proved to be an under-estimate.

The mere financial challenge itself was colossal. Branches had somehow to raise in three weeks money that they had previously planned to raise over a whole year. In some areas not even half the money for the deposit was available — let alone adequate funds to cover other campaigning expenses.

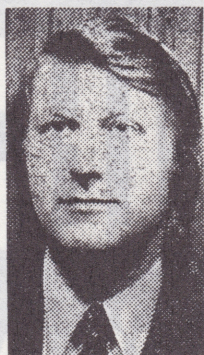
Money had to be found to cover the printing of at least 50 election addresses. Then those addresses had to be folded and packed into envelopes which themselves had to be addressed to around 2 million homes and given to the post office several days before the date of the election. Other campaigning equipment had to be obtained and put to use in at least 50 areas. Not the smallest among these were loudspeakers to be carried around in cars — a considerable item of expense.

Workers had to be mobilised to help with the campaign on a scale that would ensure adequate forces for 50 or so constituencies. This was no small task. In

summon enough workers to cover 5½ times the number of areas that we had fought in the previous election.

Yet somehow all this was done.

Somehow, by a prodigious effort and by personal sacrifices of which probably the old gang politicians would not have considered British people any longer capable,



MIKE LOBB

Scored well in four-cornered fight

our party was placed on an election footing in less than a month.

I travelled about the country during this period discovering again and again people whom I can only describe as heroes — unsung heroes, many of whom I had never even heard of before, some of them old folk, some very young, some — I know — in no position to afford great sacrifices of time, effort or money, but who made those sacrifices nonetheless. If a revived faith in the British people was ever needed, it was provided in the National Front in this election.

I get amused when I hear of the leaders of the old political parties covering up for their own sins by complaining that the British people do not rise to their summons and no longer have the capacity for patriotism or hard work. What they really mean, although they will not admit to it, is that there is absolutely nothing left in the aims and ideals of their parties capable of rousing the people. Their mushy liberalism and internationalism simply strike no chord in the people that can counter indifference and apathy.

How different it has proved to be in the National Front! Everywhere one went in this election one found people giving their all and never counting the cost. With such people, this country will one day be ours. Of that I am convinced, no matter how long and hard the road may yet be.

CRIPPLING BLOW BY THE G.P.O.

As the campaign was nearing its climax we were dealt what seemed a crippling blow by a decision of the postal authorities. Our election addresses, which we had gone to such trouble to pack, sort and address, were returned on the grounds that they had violated a clause in the law governing the free delivery of election literature by the post. The alleged violation consisted of a

part of the election address which, it was claimed, represented commercial advertising. Elsewhere in this issue we have dealt at great length with this matter. Suffice it to say here that exactly the same design of election address had been used in three by-elections over the past year or so with no objection by the postal authorities. They had clearly saved up their objection for the moment when we would be most crucially affected and when we would have the greatest difficulty, because of the sheer size of the operation, in taking alternative measures to get the literature delivered.

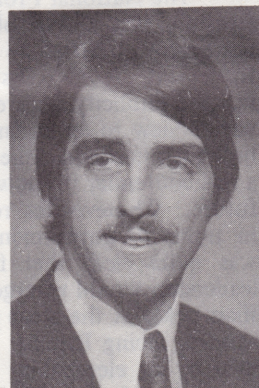
However, get it delivered we did. In some areas people worked up to 17 hours without stop sitting at tables and crossing out the offending passage before returning the addresses to the post. In others people footslogged till the leather wore off their shoes putting the addresses through letter boxes by hand.

This operation, however, occupied most of our campaign workers for most of the last week before polling day — so that there was little opportunity for other forms of electioneering, such as canvassing. Our votes were bound to suffer as a result.

This last factor, plus others, must be borne in mind in assessing our performance. To begin with we had, with our eyes open, deliberately made the decision to fight the greatest possible number of seats. This

TONY WEBBER

2,548 votes



would mean dispersion rather than concentration both of workers and money. By fighting less seats we could of course have made a greater local impact and probably obtained more votes. We calculated, however, that if we went for 50 plus our aggregate national impact would be greater, and this would serve us better in winning us more members and generally building up our future strength. I am certain that this calculation was correct.

Another important factor was the scale of Liberal intervention. In the 1970 election it was much smaller and in the seats where we were most successful, getting a thousand or more votes and polling 4 to 5 per-cent of the total vote, we had in most cases a three-cornered fight between NF, Tory and Labour. This time we faced Liberal candidates in the vast majority of areas, with the result that a much larger, stronger and



KEN SANDERS

Highest vote

1970 our forces for the election were dispersed over 10 areas. For two years after that election our member strength remained virtually stagnant and in some areas even went into decline. Our recent growth had really been since 1972, and, rapid though that was, it would need a huge effort to

more generously publicised party was competing with us for the protest vote.

Also it turned out in the end that the election represented in its result an overall national swing to the left, with Labour gaining and even Communists getting respectable votes in one or two areas.

PERFORMANCE ENCOURAGING

With all these factors in mind, our own performance can be seen as being on the whole encouraging. Our total vote over the whole 54 areas in which we fought was 76,429 — representing an average of 1,415 votes per area. This must be compared with a total 11,379 votes in 1970 — averaging 1,138 per area.

In the few areas where we were not fighting against Liberals our votes were decidedly up on 1970. In that election our highest vote was 1,592 in Wolverhampton N.E. and our highest percentage of the poll 5.6 in Islington N. This time our highest



SHERI BOTHWELL
Charmed on T.V.

vote was 3,662 — obtained by Ken Sanders in Leicester E. and our best percentage was 7.7 — won by George Bowen, with 3,107 votes in West Bromwich W. In West Bromwich E., where Martin Webster attracted 2,907 votes (7 per-cent), Hayes and Harlington, where John Fairhurst won 2,721 votes (6.5 per-cent) and Newham S., where Michael Lobb polled 2,511 votes (6.9 per-cent) we secured portions of the vote that were clearly above our best figures for 1970. Michael Lobb's result was particularly impressive since, alone among our most successful candidates, he fought a four-cornered contest in which a Liberal candidate participated.

Other candidates who obtained more votes than anyone in 1970 were Tony Webber (2,548 in Wolverhampton N.E.), David Bruce (1,765 in Edmonton), John Harrison-Broadley (1,852 in Brent S.), Mrs. Sheri Bothwell (2,097 in Leyton), Mrs. Jo

JOHN FAIRHURST

2,721 votes



Reid (2,653 in Feltham and Heston), John Kynaston (1,639 in Leicester S.), William Newcombe (2,579 in Leicester W.), Kingsley Read (1,778 in Blackburn), Michael Sellors (1,885 in Rochdale) and William Owen (1,958 in South Shields).

Tony Webber and Sheri Bothwell must both be complimented for excellent first efforts, particularly as both were very young candidates. Tony Webber's vote would certainly have been higher were it not for the fact that many votes which he would gained went to another anti-immigration, anti-Common Market candidate. Charming housewife Sheri made a good impression not only in her constituency but also on TV as one of the pleasantest NF representatives in our election broadcast!

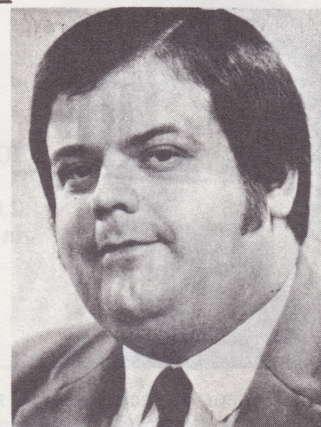
The massive effort that was required to field 54 candidates meant that in some areas workers were inevitably spread thinly over the ground and money for campaigning was very short. This was bound to result here and there in some low votes. In these cases the local candidate and members were probably rather disappointed, but they must

put their performances into perspective as part of a national whole. Votes had to be sacrificed in favour of the widest possible electoral presence, and had we fought 25 or 30 seats (which would itself have represented a good increase on 1970) we naturally could have put more into each seat and stood to gain a greater proportion of the local vote. In the long run the party will benefit hugely from its 54-seat campaign, and this will reflect favourably in every constituency in terms of greater member strength and money.

One problem is clear from all our campaigns and this is going to be with us for a while yet, as there are no easy short cuts to overcoming it. The problem is that for every member of the public who votes for us there are many more who are sympathetic

MARTIN WEBSTER

Polled well again at West Bromwich



but who at the last moment are tempted to give their votes to the least harmful of the parties that stand a chance of winning. A sort of myopia is present here which sees the short term results in too large a perspective and fails to estimate the long term. We have to get it over to these people that votes have a snowballing effect and that every vote

Contd. overleaf

NF
puts
Britain
First

The National Front is Britain's fastest-growing party which says: "Put Britain and the British people first!". It is the true voice of the British people. Its main policies have been proved by one opinion poll after another to represent the views of the great majority of the British people. Find out more about the National Front by completing this form and sending it to: *The Secretary, National Front, 50 Pawns Road, Croydon CRO 2QF, Surrey. (Tel. 01-684 3730)*

Name

Address

The National Front needs money. It needs the funds to print leaflets, pamphlets and posters, to fight elections, to mount demonstrations, to organise the biggest patriotic movement in Britain.

So invest in your country's future. Send a donation to the National Front Fighting Fund today. It will be money well spent.

cast for our candidates, even if it does not get them elected, adds to the impetus and builds up the credibility of our party for the future. Probably extensive canvassing is the key to success here, and for that there was scarcely any time in this election — thanks to the G.P.O. In this respect we will be better prepared next time, and that does not look like being so far away.

To all those whose noble efforts made this great fight possible — the candidates and their agents, for giving up many working days with resultant loss of earnings; the constituency workers, for putting in so many hours of their time; the donors of money — many of whom were people with the most meagre incomes but who made enormous



JO REID

**2,653 votes
in Feltham**

sacrifices out of their pockets; not least the workers at National Headquarters, who kept the office open and the telephone manned every day until very late hours and who accomplished truly marvellous feats of organisation and administration of the whole campaign — to all these people I can only say Thank You! The cause of our party, and ultimately of our country, will for ever be deeply in your debt. One day your efforts will earn full recognition by the nation and perhaps the world. For now — back to work! We carry on where we left off. We start to organise, prepare and plan for the next round of the battle. We apply the many lessons that we have learned in this campaign. We mobilise the strong new forces that our recent effort has attracted. We march on into the future with the certainty that we carry with us, now inextinguishable, the flame of ultimate victory!

No March issue

The recent General Election made great demands on the time of our Editor in his capacity of Chairman of the National Front. It also stretched the timetable of our typesetters and printers to the limit. It was not therefore possible to produce a March issue of *Spearhead*.

This will not in any way affect subscribers, whose subscriptions are recorded not by months but by issue numbers. All subscribers will therefore receive the 12 issues for which they have paid.

GENERAL ELECTION: FINAL RESULTS

LEYTON

Mrs. S. Bothwell 1,097 votes (4.3%)

NEWHAM SOUTH

M. Lobb 2,511 votes (6.9%)

TOTTENHAM

R. Painter 1,270 votes (4.1%)

ISLINGTON NORTH

J. Score 871 votes (3.4%)

HACKNEY N. & STOKE NEWINGTON

H. Lord 1,226 votes (3.8%)

ENFIELD NORTH

K. Robinson 1,372 votes (2.6%)

ENFIELD — EDMONTON

D. Bruce 1,765 votes (4.0%)

ENFIELD — SOUTHGATE

B. Pell 1,192 votes (2.2%)

BRENT NORTH

A. Smith 1,570 votes (2.7%)

BRENT SOUTH

J. Harrison-Broadley 1,852 votes (4.3%)

HARROW CENTRAL

J. Donin 832 votes (2.3%)

HAYES & HARLINGTON

J. Fairhurst 2,721 votes (6.5%)

BRENTFORD & ISLEWORTH

T. Benford 1,741 votes (3.1%)

FELTHAM & HESTON

Mrs. J. Reid 2,653 votes (4.4%)

FULHAM

A. Smithies 966 votes (2.1%)

SPELTHORNE

E. Butterfield 1,399 votes (2.5%)

RICHMOND

E. Russell 570 votes (1.3%)

BATTERSEA SOUTH

J. Clifton 787 votes (2.3%)

STREATHAM

T. Lamb 937 votes (2.3%)

BERMONDSEY

G. Davey 1,485 votes (4.1%)

LEWISHAM WEST

P. Williams 1,000 votes (2.0%)

BROMLEY — RAVENSBOROUGH

G. Parker 786 votes (2.0%)

WOOLWICH EAST

P. Hanman 1,066 votes (2.6%)

DARTFORD

R. Aldous 945 votes (2.0%)

GRAVESEND

J. Turner 1,726 votes (2.4%)

CANTERBURY

K. McKilliam 831 votes (1.2%)

HOVE

E. Budden 442 votes (0.8%)

BOURNEMOUTH EAST

M. Hayes 875 votes (2.0%)

ALDERSHOT

A. Greenslade 1,148 votes (1.7%)

ETON & SLOUGH

A. Coniam 1,541 votes (3.0%)

WATFORD

J. Wotherspoon 651 votes (1.4%)

NORWICH NORTH

Mrs. G. Goold 544 votes (1.3%)

BRISTOL SOUTH

P. Gannaway 1,006 votes (2.2%)

BRISTOL SOUTH-EAST

R. Bale 757 votes (1.3%)

BIRMINGHAM — ERDINGTON

T. Finnegan 1,145 votes (2.4%)

BIRMINGHAM — PERRY BARR

A. Shorthouse 853 votes (2.1%)

BIRMINGHAM — LADYWOOD

J. Davis 751 votes (2.9%)

WEST BROMWICH EAST

M. Webster 2,907 votes (7.0%)

WEST BROMWICH WEST

G. Bowen 3,107 votes (7.7%)

WOLVERHAMPTON NORTH-EAST

A. Webber 2,548 votes (5.3%)

WOLVERHAMPTON SOUTH-EAST

J. Parker 1,546 votes (3.8%)

WOLVERHAMPTON SOUTH-WEST

G. Cooper 1,523 votes (3.0%)

LEICESTER SOUTH

J. Kynaston 1,639 votes (3.0%)

LEICESTER WEST

W. Newcombe 2,579 votes (5.3%)

LEICESTER EAST

K. Sanders 3,662 votes (7.0%)

NOTTINGHAM — CARLTON

C. Marriott 1,449 votes (2.4%)

BLACKBURN

J. Kingsley Read 1,778 votes (4.2%)

BOLTON EAST

J. Booth 1,259 votes (2.6%)

ROCHDALE

M. Sellors 1,885 votes (4.0%)

LIVERPOOL — WALTON

C. Gibbon 647 votes (1.8%)

MANCHESTER — OPENSHAW

J. Hulse 541 votes (1.7%)

HUDDERSFIELD EAST

N. Mear 796 votes (2.0%)

HARROGATE

A. Brons 1,186 votes (2.3%)

SOUTH SHIELDS

W. Owen 1,958 votes (3.8%)

Total votes: 76,429

Average vote: 1415